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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

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JIM IRVIN

COMMISSIONER-CHAIRMAN

RENZ D. JENNINGS

COMMISSIONER

CARL J. KUNASEK

5 COMMISSIONER

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPETITION IN)
THE PROVISION OF ELECTRIC SERVICES
THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF ARIZONA

DOCKET NO. U-0000-94-165

NOTICE OF FILING

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Enrique Lopezlira hereby provides notice of filing of his rebuttal testimony as required by the Commission's Fifth Amended Procedural Order, dated the 29th day of January, 1998, in the above-referenced docket.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this day of February, 1998.

GRANT WOODS Attorney General

SUZANNE M. DALLIMORE

Antitrust Unit Chief

Antitrust Unit, Civil Division

DOCKETED

FEB 0 4 1998

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1	BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION
2	JIM IRVIN COMMISSIONER-CHAIRMAN RENZ D. JENNINGS
4	COMMISSIONER CARL J. KUNASEK COMMISSIONER
5	
6	IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPETITION IN) DOCKET NO. U-0000-94-165 THE PROVISION OF ELECTRIC SERVICES)
7	THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF ARIZONA) COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL'S PREFILED
8) TESTIMONY AND REBUTTAL TESTIMONY
9	
10	The Electric Competition Rules should be modified regarding stranded costs in a number of
11	instances to:
12	Identify the markets to which stranded cost analysis can apply
13	Apply a free-market philosophy wherever possible
14	Better define stranded costs for efficient calculation and to
15	Eliminate unnecessary regulation and administrative proceedings
16	Eliminate CC&N market limitations
17	
18	Affected Utilities" should not be required to make a "stranded cost" filing pursuant to
19	A.A.C. R14-2-1607 because:
20	The market-determined number will be quicker and more accurate
21	Only the market can identify those assets that will gain value under competition
22	
23	Stranded costs should be calculated quickly after the rules become certain because:
24	
25	Market certainty will generate rapid competition to benefit users
26	• Less burden on taxpayers and ratepayers of continued regulatory proceedings
27	
28	

1	Stranded costs should be calculated in every case using a market-value approach
2	because:
3	The market is more likely to result in zero stranded costs
4	• The market price is the true measure of what has, in fact, become uneconomic
5	Stranded costs will be calculated quicker and more accurately
6	
7	For investor-owned utilities this calculation should be done using a split-stock marke
8	value approach, and for non-investor owned utilities and cooperatives, stranded costs
9	should be evaluated on an asset-divestiture (or bid-auction) basis because:
10	It is the fastest and most accurate way
11	• It will not undervalue assets
12	Value will be established by those with a financial stake in the outcome
13	Investors are protected from future uncertainty
14	Ratepayers and taxpayers are protected from future uncertainty and error
15	Faster competition will occur
16	
17	The administrative calculation method proposed is not the best choice because:
18	It will take too long
19	• It is continued regulation
20	It is too costly putting unnecessary burdens on taxpayers and ratepayers
21	It promotes inefficiency
22	It continues market uncertainty
23	
24	Net Loss Revenue is a poor choice of calculation methodologies because:
25	It fails to account for management error
26	It is too uncertain
27	It is bound to contain errors

It will undervalue some assets

1	It is more likely to overestimate stranded costs
2	• It requires costly administrative true-ups
3	
4	The only relevant time frame for calculating market values is at the time the rules become
5	certain.
6	
7	Stranded costs should be paid over no more than five (5) years because:
8	
9	A longer period creates additional market uncertainty
10	
11	All historic users should pay pro-rata for stranded costs because:
12	
13	Historic users received any benefit of regulation
14	Larger users should pay more than smaller users
15	Burdening new competition with stranded costs is a barrier to competition
16	Competitive retail rates should offset any increase due to stranded costs
17	
18	Stranded costs should be collected from all users through a fixed, non-bypassable
19	monthly charge because:
20	
21	Wires, access and exit charges are an unnecessary impediment to competition
22	A monthly charge is fairer and more efficient
23	a stranded cost recovery fund is simple to administer
24	True-up proceedings are unnecessary and too costly
25	
26	There should be no price caps or rate freeze imposed as part of the development of a
27	stranded cost recovery program because:
28	

1	Rate caps deny the benefit of lower competitive rates
2	Rate caps are completely regulatory
3	Rate caps allow inefficiencies to continue
4	• Rate caps will become a floor for future rate cap increase petitions
5	
6	The only factor that should be considered for "mitigation" of stranded costs is:
7	
8	• less than 100% recovery to reflect investor risk
9	• less than 100% recovery to induce efficiencies in the phase-in period
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Rebuttal Testimony of Enrique A. Lopezlira 1 of 2

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF ENRIQUE A. LOPEZLIRA

Various parties, in addition to the Affected Utilities, have filed testimony endorsing the "net loss revenues" method of calculating stranded costs. For the following reasons, a net loss revenues approach is the poorest of the options available to the Commission for calculating stranded costs.

The net loss revenues method as proposed by the majority of the Affected Utilities ("utilities") calculates stranded costs as the difference in the revenues received under competition, and the revenues utilities would receive if regulation were to continue. The net loss revenues method is an "administrative approach" for calculating stranded costs because the Arizona Corporation Commission's staff ("Staff") would be required to calculate the amount of stranded costs to be recovered. Thus, this approach would require staff to forecast what the utilities' costs and the price and demand of electricity will be in a future competitive environment. Most advocates of the method propose that the affected utilities file estimates, which the Staff would then examine. A hearing would be required to ascertain the initial net loss in revenues for a period in time, and would require periodic true-up hearings necessary. The approach involves the Commission in continued regulation of a deregulated product market. Monitoring the effect of competition through some time in the future is not deregulation. Moreover, the method places an unnecessary burden on users, as cost of these laborious proceedings would be born by existing customers and taxpayers.

The most obvious problem with the net loss revenues method is that it requires predictions about future events made by individuals who have not operated in a competitive environment, and will not experience the direct economic consequence of their determination. Market value decisions are best made by market investors or buyers who better understand markets and evaluate risks. No matter how well thought out the administrative predictions will be, they are still likely to be inaccurate. Forecast errors will require periodic true-ups to replace old inaccurate estimates with new inaccurate estimates. Also, the time-consuming and contentious nature of these true-up proceedings makes them very costly.

Another problem with the net loss revenues approach is that it erroneously assumes that

Rebuttal Testimony of Enrique A. Lopezlira 2 of 2

because the competitive market price may be lower than the rate set under regulation, the underlying assets are "uneconomic" in all markets, across all industries. The falsity of this assumption is proven by recent sales of formerly regulated assets in other parts of the country, like California and New England, where they were sold at prices way above book value. There is no administrative methodology that can generate an order saying that a utilities assets under competition are three or four times more valuable than their book value and, therefore, an administrative evaluation is less likely to lead to zero stranded costs. Only a market can reflect real-world enhanced values, and this has happened in other instances in other states applying a market approach.

The stock market-value approach for calculating stranded costs would solve all the problems with the net loss revenue approach. It is simple, because it does not get bogged down in accounting rules and definitions. It is quick, because it saves on the time and money involved in true-up hearings and other administrative proceedings. It provides a "net" measure of stranded costs because it automatically offsets undervalued assets, such as the value of opening up new generation markets to other affected utilities, against overvalued stranded assets. It is economically efficient, because its speed and simplicity reduce the uncertainty for consumers, competitors and investors. And, it is fair both to shareholders because it compensates them directly, and residential users because it saves them from being burdened by paying for only truly uneconomic assets, if any.

The net loss revenues approach is merely a mechanism for arriving at a market value of those assets which are made uneconomic, not by management error, but by the shift to competition. It is a poor substitute for a true market measure, which can be achieved more quickly and with greater certainty and enhanced benefit to all classes of users.

AN ORIGINAL AND TEN COPIES

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